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PETER, NESTLE AND
KOHLE.
SEE LAST PAGE.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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" Draft " " "	22 "	25 "

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[22]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 27TH, 1913.

Judging by the optimistic references that are appearing in missionary periodicals, the revolution and the establishment of the Republic in China are factors favourable to their cause, and are expected to produce an atmosphere that may ultimately result in the Christianization of the country, and the recent request by the Peking Parliament to the churches for prayer is regarded as additional confirmation of their hopes. We are inclined to doubt whether this request of the Parliament is so significant as is claimed—it seems to us to be designed as a means of ingratiating rather than anything else, and to recall the manoeuvres of the EMPRESS-DOWAGER after 1900. Be that as it may, we fear that any hopes of a religious revolution succeeding the political are doomed to disappointment, even though the circumstances of the Republic will doubtless be more favourable to missionary work. If democratic government is to mean anything, it must connote religious liberty and a stern repression of the persecution, none the less real because minor and local, that existed in spite of edict and treaty. Many of the Republican leaders, too, have been under missionary influence, and some are reported to be Christians, while, in any case, Christianity will no longer bear the appearance of an encroachment on the imperial prerogative which it used to have, when, according to Chinese theology, the EMPRESS was the sole person who was entitled to worship the Supreme Power of the Universe.

All these features promise greater freedom for the propagation and adoption of Christianity under the Republic, but, in spite of these improvements in detail, the broad political effect of the new régime will, it is to be anticipated, be inimical rather than friendly to foreign missionary work, not because of its theology, but because, being foreign in its immediate origin, it will seem to conflict with the growing spirit of nationality that is one of the marked features of present day China. The case of Japan immediately after its revolution furnishes an instructive parallel. Mr. PERRE WATSON says: "In the decade from 1875 to 1885 a wave of pro-Christian sentiment—interested sentiment, as any impartial judge must pronounce it—seemed to promise the ultimate prostration of the country at the feet of the Founder of Christianity. The pro-Christian wave receded. The motive that brought it into existence was ultimately political, for it viewed Christianity chiefly as a desirable medium of progress in Western civilization. The motive upon which the wave receded was also political, for it saw, or imagined, in Christianity an influence destructive of Japanese patriotism." It may be at present a matter of political convenience for the Peking Government to recognize favourably Christian missions, but the growing national spirit will inevitably, sooner or later, be arrayed against the foreign element in them. It would seem that though the present era is favourable rather than otherwise to Christian missions as such, they will not make more than moderate headway so long as they are, or present the appearance of being, foreign importations, controlled and engineered by foreigners, and in which Chinese are under the spiritual jurisdiction of foreigners. The national sentiment that is now dominant will not be satisfied with religious systems that are apparently governed from Europe or America. The official adoption of Christianity, which has been deduced in some quarters as a possible outcome of the Parliament's request to the churches, is out of the question—China has not had an established religious system in the past, and the tendency of the present age is everywhere in the opposite direction. Nor is there any likelihood of Christianity becoming in any sense a national movement until the missions can exhibit themselves as national in their organization and free from foreign supervision. It will no doubt be objected that to deprive the Chinese churches of their foreign assistance, or even to retain the foreign element subject to a large measure of Chinese Government and control, would be fraught with grave danger for the institutions. This is doubtless true, and therefore it follows that, even under the greater freedom and with the greater facilities of the Republic, there is no present prospect of Christianity becoming a national force in China. Mission work will be carried on with great freedom and less difficulty, but its results under the new régime do not promise, in our opinion, to be more than proportionate to these improved circumstances.

News has reached Japan of the death at Amsterdam of Dr. van der Heyden, who practised medicine for many years in Japan and afterwards in Batavia.

A Chinese man and woman, residing at 76, Caine Road, were removed to hospital on Sunday suffering from injuries inflicted by a man who is now under arrest.

The Japanese steamer *Umegaki-maru* has been refitted; so also has the O.S.K. steamer *Keelung-maru* (1,669 tons), which went aground on the 13th inst. while on a voyage to Anping.

A return of 24 cases of plague in the Colony last week brought the total since the beginning of the year to 84, of which 80 had proved fatal. Three more cases have since been reported.

Eight hundred students of the Talifu Middle School have turned themselves into coolies, and with picks and shovels levelled their new drill and recreation ground, removing walls and small hills. The staff also assisted.

Yesterday the warships in the harbour dressed in honour of Queen Mary's birthday and a salute was fired at noon from the *Tamar*. The only mercantile vessel decorated was the *Haitan*. In former days every British ship in the harbour would have been decorated on the Queen's birthday.

His Majesty the Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria has been pleased to confer upon Dr. von Schab, of Shanghai, in appreciation of his services as a physician to the Austrian Consulate General here for many years, the Order of the Iron Crown. The presentation was made by the Acting Consul General, Mr. A. Kung, at the private residence of Dr. von Schab last week.

Mr. Yang Shu-wen, the Chinese Consul General at Manila, has been recalled to Peking.

A telegram in the Chinese papers states that there was a heavy fall of snow in Peking on Saturday.

A number of non-commissioned officers of the local garrison, and their wives, who went on a picnic on Empire Day, became affected by ptomaine poisoning. Over a dozen cases have occurred, but fortunately all are of a mild type.

An American lawyer in Shanghai is bringing an action for slander in the Mixed Court against Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, an ex-official who is well-known in Hongkong. Petition and answer have been filed, but no date has yet been set for the hearing of the action.

A fire broke out in the No. 2 hold of the N.Y.K.S. *Kobe Maru* while on her voyage from Shanghai to Tairen, but she arrived at Tairen last week according to schedule. The extent of the damage to the cargo and ship itself is not yet known, says a Shanghai paper of the 22nd inst., but no lives were lost and the mails are safe.

Dr. Robert S. Ivy, of Shanghai, Mrs. Ivy, their daughter-in-law and several children, nine persons in all, were attacked during last week by a dog owned by Dr. Ivy and all more or less severely bitten. Pasture treatment was commenced under the supervision of Dr. Stanley, after the dog had been removed to the kennels for observation, where it was found that it was afflicted with rabies. Dr. Ivy was not so severely bitten but that he can be about. The period of incubation for hydrophobia, remarks a Shanghai contemporary, varies from three weeks to many weeks, but is shorter in children. The Pasteur patients are anxiously but hopefully awaiting the outcome of the treatment.

There was a good attendance, consisting for the major part of Indians, but also comprising a few Europeans, at the old Chamber of Commerce Room, at the City Hall yesterday, when Professor Teja Singh, M.A., delivered an interesting and educational lecture on "The Sikh faith; its ideal of God consciousness, and a living Brotherhood in Spirit." In the course of a learned discourse, the speaker referred to the Sikh faith as the religion realising the Divine law within the human being. A great need at the present day was a realisation of that law, which had hitherto been clouded by selfishness. Once it came to be realised by mankind the ills of which they heard so much, the differences between labour and capital, white and black, would disappear.

THE "PRINZ LUDWIG" DELAYED.

Messrs. Melchers & Co., agents of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, received a wireless message from the I.G.M. str. *Prinz Ludwig* via Shanghai yesterday that she was detained by fog and will most likely arrive this morning, at 10 a.m.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council is called for Thursday.

The orders of the day include:—
First reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Deportation Ordinances, 1912."

First reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Thirty thousand six hundred and nine Dollars and fifty-seven Cents, to defray the Charges of the Year 1912."

First reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to prohibit the importation and circulation of certain Foreign Coins."

First reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to prohibit the circulation of Foreign Notes."

First reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to revive the Rope Company's Tramway Ordinance, 1901."

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE.

The Garrison Orders announce that on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday, Tuesday, June 3rd, a parade will take place on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground. The following detachments will parade, strength as under:—

R.N.	Rank and file.
R.A.	100
R.E.	80
R.E.	100
D.C.L.I. (with colours)	130
H.K. Vol. Corps.	50
H.K. Vol. Reserves.	50
H.K.S.B.R.G.A.	50
24th (Hazara) M.B.	40
8th Rajputs.	50
126th Baluchistan Infantry.	50
25th Punjabis.	50
26th Punjabis.	50

The various detachments will be in position by 7.30 a.m. H.E. the Governor will inspect the troops.
The balance of units not parading on the Hongkong Cricket Ground on Tuesday will celebrate the Birthday of His Majesty the King by a parade on their respective parade grounds.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

ASSASSINATION OF A CHINESE GENERAL.

A DASTARDLY CRIME.

SHANGHAI, May 25th

General Hsu Pao San, of Yangchow, well known as "Tiger Hsu," was blown to atoms by a bomb on Saturday morning.

The General, who is an ardent collector of porcelain, had sent a confidential servant to Shanghai to obtain a certain piece. A box arrived, and, supposing it to contain china, he lifted the lid. A terrific explosion resulted, both the General and his servant being killed instantaneously.

Hsu Pao San was a staunch adherent of President Yuan Shih-kai and was an object of special hatred to the Southern extremists.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EMPIRE DAY TRAGEDY IN AMERICA.

THIRTY PEOPLE KILLED AT LONG BEACH.

LONDON, May 26th.

A message from New York reports that a crowd of Britishers were celebrating Empire Day on the pier pavilion at Long Beach, California, when a platform crowded with prominent people collapsed. Fortunately the tide was out. Thirty people, mostly women, were killed, and fifty were seriously injured.

It appears that under the weight of the throng in a two-storeyed pavilion the shore end of the pier collapsed, precipitating hundreds of holiday-makers on to the sands, 25 feet below. Hundreds from the galleries were thrown on to their heads. They were all Britishers and ex-Britishers.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE INSURANCE ACT.

DECLARES IT IS DEVELOPMENT SUCCESSFULLY.

LONDON, May 26th.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Cricketh, declared that despite the nagging and scolding and great difficulties the Insurance Act was developing successfully. An army of 15,000 doctors was guarding the industrial homes, while scores of thousands of contributors were receiving sick pay. He was undaunted by the opposition to the Act.

FRENCH ARMY DISTURBANCES.

AN APPEAL TO FRENCH REPUBLICANS.

LONDON, May 26th.

Speaking at a meeting at Mont Didier, the Finance Minister, M. Klotz, eloquently appealed to the Republicans to unite to accomplish a delicate task upon which the security of France depended. Appeals to insubordination became a crime at a moment when the country needed the generous support of the children of peace. France desired peace, but it must be peace with honour.

ANOTHER SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION.

The Government having prohibited a demonstration in the cemetery at Pere La Chaise, a Socialist demonstration against the Army Bill was held in the suburbs. Several thousand people were present. The meeting passed off quietly.

STEAMER BLOWN UP.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

LONDON, May 26th.

Lloyd's agent at Smyrna telegraphs that there were forty people drowned by the blowing up of the steamer *Nevada* off the coast of Smyrna.

Reuters learns that the *Nevada* sank within a minute. The passengers were mostly Turkish refugees. A boat from a French steamer was the first on the spot, but it was swamped by the commotion in the water caused by the explosion of the *Nevada's* boilers. As the accident happened outside the mine field it appears that some mines have got adrift and all navigation has been suspended.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GERMAN ROYAL WEDDING.

LONDON, May 26th.

Toasting the bridal pair, the Kaiser congratulated his daughter in following the dictates of her heart by giving her hand to a man of a noble German princely house. So long as the German tongue was spoken it would tell of Guelphs and Hohenzollerns, and the parts they had played in the development of the Fatherland.

The bridal pair motored to the station en route to Hubertstock, where the honeymoon is being spent. They were cheered by enormous crowds.

The Tsar left for Home.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

PEACE IN SIGHT.

LONDON, May 26th.

At a meeting of the Balkan and Turkish delegates held on Sunday evening the Turkish delegates received assurances that none of the Allies intended asking further modifications of the Peace terms. This is regarded as an important step in the direction of settlement, as the Turks feared that any modifications would open the door to further demands from the Allies.

BULGARIAN ARMY ACTIVITY.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Sofia telegraphs that 80,000 troops, which were formerly at Chataldja, are at present concentrating at Sofia. The military authorities have completed plans for a possible campaign.

GERMAN ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, May 26th.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has passed the supplementary Army estimates, but instead of the 1,538 lieutenants and 8,607 non-commissioned officers asked by the Government, the Committee agreed to only 530 and 7,563 respectively.

LOCAL SPORT.

TENNIS.

Further progress has been made in connection with the Kowloon Cricket Club Lawn Tennis Tournament as follows:—

"A" Class Singles Handicap, semi final, Abraham (owes 4/6) beat Evans (scr.) 7-5, 6-2.
The final of this event was played off on Saturday, after the League Match, between Green (owes 40) and Abraham (owes 4/6), the former winning by 7-5, 6-4, 6-1.

"B" Class Singles Handicap. The winner of this match meets Mead (owes 15) in the semi-final. The other semi-finalists are Wolf (owes 3/6) and Ralston (owes 15) who meet on Wednesday 28th inst.

"C" Class Singles Handicap, 3rd Round—Biermann (scr.) beat Hewlitt (scr.) 6-0, 7-5; Jack received a walk over from Bridger. Biermann and Jack meet in the semi final. White and Cope have yet to play in the 3rd round to qualify for the semi-final, in which round the winner meets Rouse.

Doubles Handicap. This event is still dragging on very slowly, only two matches having been decided lately viz. Wolf and de Rome (scr.) beat Beattie and Wood (owe 15/3) 3-6, 6-4, 6-4; and Abraham and Stevens beat Green and Mackenzie 6-4, 5-7, 6-2.

The following Pairs meet in the third round: Brawn and Weaser v. Ralston and Jack; Mead and Haigh v. Abraham and Stevens; Wolf and de Rome v. Curwen and Elson; Edwards and White v. MacAskill and Brown.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

Kowloon meet the Chinese Recreation Club on the latter's Ground at Causeway Bay on Friday 30th inst. at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon will be represented by the following pairs:—

Green and Hunter; Abraham and Mackenzie; and Wood and Pile.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

A number of motor car accidents was reported during the week-end.

Car No. 12 knocked down a man on the Shaikwan Road on Saturday, but the victim's injuries were not serious.

On the same day a woman was knocked down in Des Vœux Road, but was not seriously hurt.

A man knocked down by a motor car at West Point on Saturday had to be sent to the hospital to have his injuries attended to.

Car No. 1 knocked down a Chinese in Queen's Road West on Saturday, and the driver was arrested.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

THE LOAN AND PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

The members of the House of Representatives, who have not received their last month's salary on account of the financial stringency, have unanimously voted that the payment of their salaries, amounting to \$178,000, be defrayed out of the Quintuple Loan. Proclamations have been posted in the streets by the Ministry of Finance giving the history of the Quintuple Loan and informing the public how it will be utilized. The proclamations are being read with interest and they are instrumental in dissipating false rumours with reference to the loan.

ARRESTED SENATOR RELEASED.

In the House of Representatives on the 19th inst., Tuan Chih-jui, the Acting Premier, failed to satisfy the House regarding an order for trial by court-martial of the member arrested on suspicion of being a bomb-thrower. The House did not challenge the arrest of the member, but insisted that he should be tried in a civil court, to which the Government is assenting.

Neither House met the following day, but the Senate has requested Tuan Chih-jui's attendance on the 21st inst. in connection with the above arrest. This, however, is not likely to cause further trouble owing to the prompt liberation of the member when the Chairman of the House informed the Government of the member's identity. Though in this instance the House are acting calmly, disagreements on other points continue. The Kuomintang insist that the Cabinet shall be a party one, while other parties advocate a strong Cabinet independent of party considerations.

INCOME TAX IN CHINA.

A Bill has been drafted by the Minister of Finance embodying rules for the levying and collection of an income tax, and, as reported by the Chinese Press, it was passed by the Cabinet at a recent meeting. The gist of the Bill may be summed up as follows:—

(a)—A tax of 20 per mille be levied upon incomes of companies, and the interest on Government bonds and company debentures.

(b)—On incomes amounting to more than \$500 per annum, derived from salaries and allowances, paid by the Government, in the various branches of services, in public offices and at schools, a tax of not less than 15 per mille and not more than 60 per mille shall be levied.

(c)—Incomes earned in the Army and those of orphans, widows and pensioners, as well as travelling allowances, educational fees, and revenues of public institutions of a benevolent character, are all exempted from payment of this tax. The Ministry of Finance is now preparing a despatch bringing the question to the Parliament for discussion, and, as soon as it is passed by the latter a Presidential Mandate will be issued for its promulgation.

FOREIGN FIRMS IN CHINA.

Mr. Li Cheng-hsiang, Minister of Foreign Intercourse, has addressed a despatch to Mr. Ivan Chen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, at Shanghai, on the matter of restricting the establishment of foreign firms and shops to open ports only in China. He says that recently many cases of friction have arisen from the fact that foreigners have opened firms and shops in the interior in contravention of the treaty terms, and that, with a view to mitigating such cases, he has approached the Diplomatic Corps in Peking with whom he has framed three articles for the guidance of the authorities in dealing with foreign firms. The articles would in effect read:—

(1)—With the exception of the fixed open ports where foreigners may establish firms or shops for the transaction of commercial and other business, all foreign firms and shops opened and established at places not open to foreign trade shall be removed therefrom.

(2)—All foreign firms and shops, opened and established at those ports specially opened to foreign trade, shall each submit a report to the Yamen of Foreign Commerce stating the amount of its capital, the nature of its business, its nationality, and the date on which it is opened, for record.

(3)—All foreign firms and shops are strictly prohibited to do any business contrary to treaty regulations. They must also register themselves at the Ministry of Foreign Intercourse and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, failing which no protection will be given.

ANTAGONISM TO FOREIGNERS.

The Tangien prefect (Kueichow province) is objecting to Dr. Krumling, a missionary doctor, living there. A proclamation has been issued warning all against letting him have property, and saying that the people do not want a hospital. This tends to confirm the belief of foreigners that the local authorities are antagonistic to them.

THE MAGISTRACY.

For stealing meal from the Dairy Farm a Chinese was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and four hours in the stocks.

Sixteen beggars, who had been arrested in the course of a raid carried out by Sergeant Wilson, appeared before Mr. Melbourne yesterday and a sentence of \$5 was imposed on each.

The proprietor of the Central Hotel, Ichi Gruzman, made a commendable arrest on Saturday. He captured a man who had snatched a bangle from a Chinese woman. The defendant was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, four hours in the stocks, and ten strokes with the birch.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse appeared in support of the prosecution of eight men charged with gambling at Tai-tam-tuk, and informed his Worship that it had been necessary to organise an expedition to capture these men. He was afraid that there might be serious trouble there if the men were allowed to gamble. Mr. Hazeland imposed a fine of \$2 on each.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, May 26th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WM. REES DAVIES, K.C.) AND THE PUISOIS JUDGE (MR. J. H. KEMP).

A QUESTION OF WEIGHT.

The Kwong Hang firm appealed against a judgment of the Puisse Judge delivered on the 9th April in favour of Chan Wo in an action to recover \$2,000 for work done and labour supplied in accordance with a contract to convey a certain quantity of earth.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almeida) appeared for the appellant firm, and Mr. M. Slade, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing) represented the respondent.

Mr. Jenkin said this was a question as to whether or not a picul was a basket or two baskets.

The Chief Justice—That is the whole question?

Mr. Jenkin assented.

Mr. Slade—I do not agree. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jenkin said the claim was for \$1,000 balance due under a contract by which the respondent undertook to carry earth from one point in the Colony to another. It distinctly stated that 120 baskets were to be a *ching*, the price to be at the rate of \$8 per *ching*, and it was stipulated that each basket must be fully loaded with earth. The tallyman's record showed how much earth was carried away each day, and their Lordships would observe that it was tallied out in piculs, whereas in the contract the only reference to weights and measures were in "baskets" and "*chings*."

The Chief Justice—Who prepared this tallyman's document?

Mr. Jenkin—I believe, from the evidence, that we prepared it, and we also tallied it out. I am defendant, and employed the respondents to carry this earth. Our case is, of course, that a basket is a picul, and that therefore they were entitled to be paid at the rate of 13,477 baskets. The respondents' case is that they have carried just double that amount of baskets—26,954.

Mr. Slade—The word translated picul is "*tam*," which means a load. We say that 13,000 odd coolie loads were carried. After reading from the depositions, Mr. Jenkin asked his Lordship the Puisse Judge if he would give some indication as to the basis upon which the judgment was given.

The Chief Justice—I should have thought you would have asked for that before you considered the question of appeal. That is the natural time.

Mr. Jenkin—I do not know whether I could have done so, I am sure.

The Puisse Judge said he would give roughly the facts which weighed with him in giving judgment. The word "*tam*" had a double meaning—a "*load*" and a "*picul*," and he took the natural meaning to be "*a load carried at the shoulder in two baskets on slings*," the average load carried in that way weighing about 100 catties. The same word applied to the weight and to the load, and in that way a load became the same as a picul, a picul of 100 catties being the ordinary amount carried on the shoulder by a coolie with two baskets with slings. The plaintiffs' case was that one *ching* was equal to 120 baskets of half a picul each, and that appeared to agree with the natural meaning of the word "*tam*." Defendants said that the coolies carried a load of two baskets, each weighing one picul. If that were so, the coolie would carry 260lbs., or 19 stones, which seemed to be almost impossible. Defendants said they counted 75 catties to the picul for this purpose, so that the load would be a little over 200lbs. His Honour did not know whether it was likely that the coolie would be able to carry 14 stones of loose earth from Connaught Road to the Praya. It seemed to him to be unlikely, and that weighed with him.

Mr. Slade called attention to the statement by one of the chief witnesses, Mok Ling, who deposed that 120 big baskets made a *ching*. There were small baskets as well as big ones. Under the contract 120 baskets would equal 120 piculs. It seemed to be perfectly clear, said Counsel, that a coolie would not carry two piculs. He would not be able to carry over 900lbs., but he might carry a little over 1000lbs., if he were a strong man. According to the evidence for the defence, a coolie who carried two big baskets would be entitled to receive 16 cents as payment, at the rate of eight cents a basket. He submitted that the judgment of the Court below should be confirmed, as there were no serious grounds for altering it. It had to be shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the Judge in the Court below was wrong, and he (Mr. Slade) thought the Court would confirm the judgment. There seemed to be no material ground put forward for reversing it.

Mr. Jenkin briefly replied, and said there was no evidence before the Court as to the capability of these coolies in carrying the loads. The Court would see from the evidence of the tallyman that the men carrying the two big baskets—the men doing the heaviest work—would do about five journeys a day. The journey, he believed, was about half-a-mile. They had no evidence as to how far the coolies carried the baskets, or as to what they held in the matter of weight. The Court was no better informed at the present time than the Puisse Judge was as to whether a coolie could carry a picul and a half or whether he could not. The journey was downhill, and there was no necessity for the coolie to sprint. (Laughter.) He could do it in sections. He (Counsel) thought the chair coolies carried 400lbs. between them occasionally to the Peak Tram Station. He submitted that his witnesses in the box had told the truth, and each of them said without a shadow of a doubt that a picul was a basket.

The Chief Justice observed that he would have thought that this question had been decided before somewhere.

Mr. Jenkin agreed, and said it was his suggestion that this was so well-known. He thought it would be as well to get this question, as to whether a picul was a basket, thrashed out by offering more evidence before the Puisse Judge.

Judgment was reserved.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN AUSTRIAN.

THE POSSESSION OF BANK-NOTE IMPRESSIONS.

Yesterday at the Magistracy, before Mr. Melbourne, the hearing was continued of the case in which Auston Hauler, 35 years of age, a native of Austria-Hungary, and described as a broker, is charged with having in his possession papers upon which were impressions of bank-notes of the Netherlands Trading Society, the Chartered Bank of India, China and Australia, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. He is further charged with having in his possession an automatic pistol and 16 rounds of ammunition without a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, conducted the prosecution, and defendant was represented by Mr. R. O. Faithfull.

Mr. F. Browne, Government analyst, gave evidence as to the contents of the bottles found in the defendant's room. One contained clove oil, which could be used for toothache or for loosening ink. Another contained sodium of bicarbonate, which was used for medicinal purposes, and for loosening the fibre of paper. A third contained turpentine, a fifth carbolic acid, a sixth eucalyptus oil, and the others contained various compounds. Certain of the other exhibits handed him by the police smelt of oil of cloves. Witness stated that Mr. Weigal explained to him how the impressions had been made, and at the request of the police witness made some experiments with a five dollar note, following the process as it had been explained, and produced an impression which was handed in.

Cross-examined by Mr. Faithfull—Witness did not think he could make bank-notes himself. It would require a lot of practice. The ink on bank-notes was peculiar and required oil of cloves to loosen it. If the fibre of the paper were loosened the ink would come off much more easily.

A question of interpretation arose. Accused, on being asked if he understood the evidence, replied "More or less."

Mr. Lewis said that unless prisoner admitted that he fully understood the evidence he would need to have a sworn Court interpreter and have the evidence read over to the prisoner.

Prisoner intimated through the interpreter that he understood all that was going on.

Mr. Faithfull then cross-examined the witness Weigal at length, and the hearing was again adjourned.

THE POSITION IN TIBET.

The re-establishment of Chinese authority in the tracts outside the borders of Tibet proper must be a slow process, writes the *Alahabad Pioneer*, and any adventurous policy in the way of an advance towards Lhasa would involve serious risks. But Yui (the provincial Governor) is ambitious to emulate the actions of the late Chao Er-feng, and in spite of orders from Peking he may eventually begin a campaign on a pretentious scale. The position is one that may cause alarm at Lhasa, and hence it is important to know whether the orders of Yuan Shih-kai against an aggressive movement against Tibet hold good. A limit must be put to the ambition of provincial governors sooner or later, if Chinese policy as a whole is to command the respect of European Powers; and in this instance some definite pronouncement is required from Peking. The British Government have the right to demand this, for less complications with regard to Tibet will inevitably occur if Yui is to be allowed a free hand in Eastern Tibet with the local forces under his direct orders.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

AN INTERVIEW WITH CHINA'S PRESIDENT.

Mr. Thomas F. Millard, Editor of the *China Press* (Shanghai), had an interview with President Yuan Shih-kai on the 10th inst., and in giving an account of it he says:—

YUAN TOO CLOSELY GUARDED.

It is not easy to reach Yuan these days; that is, it would not be easy for anyone whose presence is not desired. It is easy enough if one is welcome. An appointment in advance is necessary. One is notified to enter by a certain gate. The President had sent word he would receive me at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and I was told it was necessary to allow about forty minutes from leaving the hotel to arrive at his residence. The President is not as accessible as he was last year, when he lived in the new Waichiao building. He now lives in the Imperial City, in one of the many places over beyond the lotus pond.

Arriving at the inner gate, one encounters evidence of the care taken to protect the President, and if one can credit reports these precautions are necessary. There is not one soldier on sentry duty, but at least a score, in command of a commissioned officer. It was necessary to leave the carriage here. Evidently I was expected. A sentry took my card to the officer, who politely passed me through, and gave the card to a soldier, who conducted me some distance, to the border of the lotus pond. There was waiting a gondola-shaped boat to ferry across the pond. On the opposite landing, Mr. Chang, of the Waichiao, met me, and conducted me through a complicated series of courts to a waiting-room. Soldiers were everywhere, at every gate, at every door, along the walls, at every turn. Strikingly well-equipped and set-up men they are, but sentries came to attention, clicked their heels and saluted in approved style. Everything indicated alertness and discipline.

THE PRESIDENT'S UNAFFECTED DEMEANOUR.

In two or three minutes word came that the President was ready to see me. Passing through more courts, I met Admiral Tsai Ting-kai, whom I had known before, and who courteously interpreted the conversation. Eminence has not altered Yuan's simple and unaffected demeanour. His greeting was a hearty hand-shake, after which we sat at a table and commenced to talk about affairs. I congratulated the President upon his appearance, and said that he had borne the strain well.

I am a little older," he said humorously, pointing to his head, which is now completely white. Perhaps he meant to connect his snow-white crop with his experience as President.

In the various interviews I have had with Yuan Shih-kai, I have asked him many delicate questions relating to important matters of State and policy, and I have never seen him hesitate an instant in replying, nor fail to make an adroit reply. His mind is keen as a whip, his eye bright, and his expression invariably good-humoured. He seemed in a particularly good humour yesterday, and laughed and joked frequently. It often has been remarked that whatever cares may rest upon him, Yuan never betrays any worry. To the public, he always is cheery and optimistic.

I asked about his plans for China. "First to establish a permanent Government; then institute measures to develop the country and increase its prosperity, while remaining at peace with other nations," he replied.

"What form of government do you favour?"

"A republic, of course," he said. "Now that the people have decided upon a republic, we should give it a fair trial. It would be foolish to think of reverting to another form of government before doing our utmost to make the Republic a success."

"It is alleged in some quarters," I said, "that you are not sincere in supporting the Republic, and that you plan to restore a monarchy with yourself on the throne."

A NAPOLEON ON A WASHINGTON.

"I know that such accusations have been made," he replied, "but a man in public life cannot escape vilification. Has my conduct given warrant for such suspicions? I leave the answer to the world. Since I embraced the Republic I have worked to make it a success. If it has been in danger of disruption, the danger did not spring from me, but from those who would plunge the nation into civil war."

"Some persons say you wish to be another Napoleon," I said.

Yuan Shih-kai laughed.

"Yes, I know they say that," he said. "But they are wrong. I have taken Washington, not Napoleon, as my model. Who is the most admired figure in history? Is it Napoleon or any King or Emperor? No, it is Washington. What did Napoleon leave? A torn and exhausted country. What did Washington create? A great and free Nation. Why would I want to be a Napoleon when I might become another Washington?"

"What is the chief need of China at present?"

"Peace, within and without."

"What reforms should be undertaken first?"

"It is necessary to reorganize the revenue system and the methods of taxation; also the currency. These reforms are necessary to make others feasible. Productive enterprises should be encouraged, and the resources of the country developed, so that the people may become prosperous. Prosperity of the people is the true foundation of stable government."

THE EFFORT AT REBELLION.

I asked the President his opinion of recent efforts to divide the Nation by starting a revolt against the Government. "The people will judge of the motive," he replied. "I am sure the people will not support them. Such men exist by planning revolution. They have got the habit. They have the revolutionary itch inside of them, and they cannot help agitating. Such men, as a rule, have no constructive programme or practical plans for the

administration of Government. They lack practical experience and knowledge of the real situation of China. The disaffected politicians are of two classes: those who are dissatisfied with the rewards and offices they have received under this Government, and those who so far have had no rewards and offices, and hope to get them by a change. Their efforts are entirely destructive."

ASSEMBLY SHOULD SETTLE DOWN.

I inquired what expectation he entertained regarding the Assembly.

"Our problem now is to adapt republican institutions to the needs and character of the Chinese. It will be necessary gradually to educate the people in the art of self-government. The Assembly was elected by the people to aid in the organization of a permanent Government. How can it do this until it has organized itself? It cannot rule the Nation until it learns to rule itself. Until it is capable of giving intelligent help, the Government must continue to function without it. The Republic has now been recognized by the United States and other republican nations as a stable government, and it cannot fail to fulfill this position. I, as President, would not do my duty if I would permit the Government to become the sport of rebellious factions. I hope the Assembly will settle down and assist me in establishing the Government on a firm constitutional basis. It is one thing to criticize officials at long range, and quite another to deal with the actual problems of government."

"What is your policy toward political agitators?" I asked.

"To conciliate as far as is possible, thinking that they may be edified by the weakness of the head and not the heart. But there must be a limit where conciliation will end, and stronger measures will have to be taken. However, although I have been vilified and misrepresented, I harbour no rancour toward foolish persons who are misled by false reports. But there is a limit beyond which agitation against the Government cannot be tolerated. Freedom does not mean that wicked persons are free to destroy law and order."

THE ATTITUDE OF FOREIGNERS.

The President was much interested concerning the attitude of foreign residents, especially in Shanghai, toward efforts to begin a revolt, and about the use of Foreign Settlements as a haven for Chinese political agitators. He expressed strong gratification when I said that foreign sentiment in Shanghai, and throughout China so far as I had observed, unreservedly condemned such agitation, and objected to foreign settlements being put to revolutionary use.

"That is a just view for foreign residents to take," he said. "Foreign residents are in China chiefly to trade with the Chinese people, and trade cannot thrive when the country is in disorder, and when the law and rights of property are not respected. Foreigners will be able to distinguish between fair criticism of administration and policies of the Government and attempts to incite the people to armed revolt. Opposition is one thing; sedition is another. It sometimes is difficult to draw the line exactly between them; but the limits of legitimate criticism are pretty clearly defined. This limit has been overstepped in much of the propaganda of the agitators in Shanghai. But I believe the people are too sensible to be led into rebellion by such persons."

THE NORTH AND SOUTH ARE ONE.

"Are there any differences between the north and south which cannot be adjusted by sensible treatment?" I asked.

"There are really no serious differences between the north and south. These differences are the inventions of designing politicians. The interests of all parts of the country are one, and all sectional jealousies should be sunk in effort to consolidate the Nation. Opinions may differ, but the will of the majority should be respected; and until the will of the majority has been ascertained, a way to express it in legislation has no course but to act as seems to it wise and just. The animinations of politicians as the will of the people. To do so would lead to chaos."

I asked the President if he thinks that recognition of the Republic by the United States will be of practical help to China.

THE POWER OF SENTIMENT.

"I believe it will be," he replied. "I am not one of those who depreciate the influence of sentiment upon practical affairs. I believe that sentiment plays a great part in the affairs of humanity, and of nations. This act of America cannot fail to stimulate our people to make effort to deserve the trust."

The President inquired about efforts of Chinese politicians in Shanghai to prevent recognition by the United States, by sending telegrams to Washington and New York protesting against recognition at this time.

"That should show who did and who did not want to see the Republic established," he remarked. "I have been labouring to secure recognition of the Republic, and when these efforts were about to succeed, some politicians who have talked republicanism for years were trying to prevent recognition, because they thought that recognition would strengthen the present Government. This reveals their so-called patriotism in its true light."

If Yuan Shih-kai has any qualms about the political situation of China, his manner does not reveal them. He professes to believe that agitation against the Government has reached upon the instigators, who are now discredited with the people, and who will not be able to make headway in any effort toward another revolution. He would say this, of course, no matter what his real opinion might be; for Yuan is an astute politician above all things. But in this instance the facts appear to justify his belief that for the time he has the radical opposition beaten.

A FATAL QUARREL.

A number of butchers' coolies had a fight in Queen Victoria Street, alongside the Central Market, and in the melee one man who came from Saiman met his death. A number of the men concerned in the melee were arrested.

AERIAL DEFENCE.

A STRIKING COMPARISON IN POWER.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu gave to the House of Lords recently some valuable statistics relating to aerial defence in this country and on the Continent. He raised the question by asking for a return showing the number of dirigibles, aeroplanes, and waterplanes now possessed by the chief countries of the world, and the amount of expenditure for military or naval aviation proposed during the coming year.

He pointed out the seriousness of the new problem, how we were behind great Continental Powers in "sky-power," and emphasized the necessity of an adequate air force for defence. His main contention was that it was absolutely necessary that we should train the men of the present day and so get in course of time a number of trained men who would be available in case of war. Going into details of our present supply of material, he said that at present we had three War Office and two Admiralty dirigibles, between 110 and 120 War Office aeroplanes, and 75 naval waterplanes, but a quarter of the aeroplanes would necessarily be out of order at a given time. As to pilots, we were in a serious position; a margin of at least 50 per cent. was necessary for efficiency, and he suggested that something in the nature of the French system should be tried—special rates of pay and gratuities for the number of hours spent in the air. He did not think we had half enough training schools, and at present we could only train 120 pilots a year. He pressed on the Government very seriously that they should provide military stations in various parts of the country, and in addition more sheds and housing accommodation.

Lord Montagu showed the meagre preparations by giving these facts:—Germany has 24 dirigibles (14 of them publicly owned), 420 aeroplanes, and 25 waterplanes; France has 20 dirigibles and 555 aeroplanes, Russia 12 aeroplanes, and about 230 aeroplanes, Austria six dirigibles (four publicly owned) and 135 aeroplanes. As to the financial estimates for aviation, Germany was proposing to spend £7,000,000 for this year; France, £1,500,000; Russia, £1,000,000; Great Britain, £501,000; Italy, £450,000; and Japan, £250,000.

Lord Beauchamp said that in the absence of the representative of the War Office he could only assure Lord Montagu that the various points should be considered by the War Office, and Lord Montagu, in thanking him, said he would be willing to communicate any figures in his possession.

TRANS-AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY.

ROUTE VIA AVON VALLEY DECIDED UPON.

The earthworks in connection with the Kalgoorlie section of the trans-Australian railway line are now completed for a distance of 17 miles, and the clearing gang is now 25 miles out. At the depot there are 500 tons of rails, 150 tons of fish-plates, and 6,000 sleepers, and it is anticipated that plate-laying on the main line will now have commenced.

For some months past the Government experts have been making exhaustive inquiries as to the best route for the branch gauge line, which is to be constructed by the State from Fremantle to Kalgoorlie railway. Their reports have now been submitted to the Government, and Cabinet has arrived at a decision as to the route to be followed. The Acting Premier (Mr. Bath) made the following statement in regard to the matter:—

"The trial surveys are now sufficiently completed to enable the experts, Mr. Thompson (engineer-in-chief) and Mr. Light (engineer for existing lines), to make a definite recommendation to the Cabinet. In the first place an effort was made to secure a route through the Darling Ranges via Armadale, but the engineers had not proceeded very far before it was realised that through the engineering difficulties which would be experienced in the construction of the railway in that direction a less expensive route would have to be sought. Attention was then directed to the Avon Valley from Midland Junction, and after one or two trial surveys had been made it was decided that a grade of 1 in 80 could be obtained for a line along the Worooloo Brook, connecting up on the existing line to the eastern gold-fields at a small place called Werribee."

"The adoption of this route has been recommended by the experts. The estimate shows a saving of 50 miles in length and of £197,000 in cost of construction as compared with the Armadale proposition. Cabinet has adopted the recommendation of the experts, and the line will, therefore, go through Midland Junction and along the route mentioned."

Mr. Bath added:—"The question as to which side of the river the line will run between Midland Junction and Fremantle is a matter for further investigation, which is now being made."

Werribee, the point at which the trans-Australian line will join the route of the existing eastern goldfields railway, is three miles to the east of the station known as Worooloo and 40 miles from Perth.

JUNK PIRATED.

The master of an Aberdeen fishing junk reported to the police at Tai O on Sunday that while he was fishing on Saturday off Lintin Island in Chinese waters a boat came alongside ostensibly to purchase fish. The occupants proved to be eight men armed with rifles and revolvers, who boarded the junk and stole money to the extent of \$500 and clothing and jewellery to the value of \$25. They also took away a small boy, the grandson of the owner, and sailed the junk to Shek Ki, where they landed, the boy afterwards bringing back the junk.

INTIMATIONS

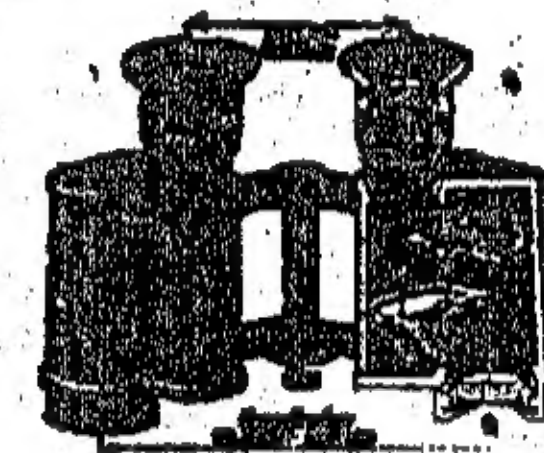
HAIR CAME OUT IN HANDFULS

Began as Ringworm. Left Bald Patch, then Scaly with Hard Crust-like Substance. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured Her.

11, Ford Rd., Gosport, Hants, Eng.—"My little girl's head was bad for nearly two years. It first began as ringworm. The hair came out in handfuls, leaving a bald patch, and then it became scaly with a hard crust-like substance. It would weep occasionally and be sore. I kept her home from school. It looked so badly, and it was very irritating and of course was a great worry. I tried several remedies without success, but that did not seem to do it much good. I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment then. The first application seemed to ease it, so I persevered with them and it soon got in the way for the better and now it is all right. Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured my child, and her hair is growing." (Signed) Mrs. Selma M. Peters, May 23, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment do so much for poor complections, red, rough hands, and dry, thin and falling hair, and cost so little, that it is almost criminal not to use them. Sold everywhere. A sample of each with 32-p. book free from nearest depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; N.S.W.; Lennan, Ltd., Cape Town; Muller, Macdon & Co., Calcutta and Bombay; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U.S.A. 67 Tender-faced men should shave with Cuticura Shaving Stick. Sample free.

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16 Power	£10.10.0
12 " (new model)	£10.10.0
12 "	£9.5.0
8 "	£8.10.0
6 " (large field)	£7.10.0
6 "	£6.0.0
6 " (small model) ...	£5.18.0
3 "	£5.8.0

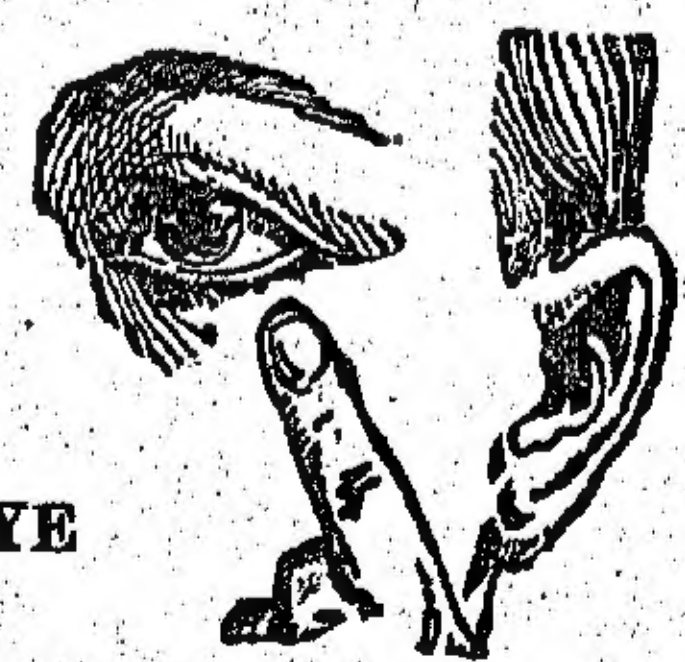
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Chs. J. Gaupp & Co.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

CHATER ROAD.

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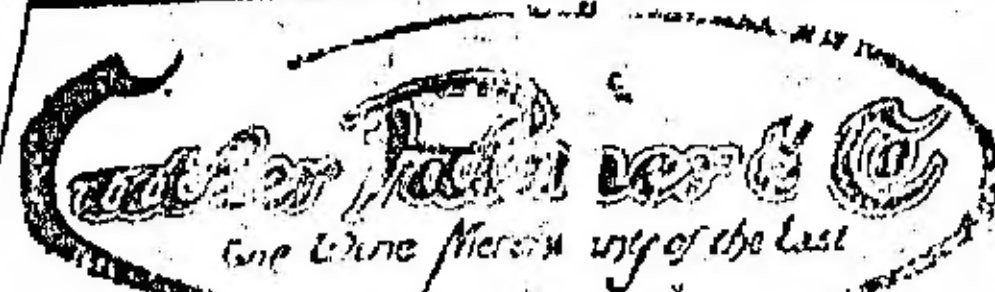
and its anatomy and our long experience in correcting defective vision enable us to tell beyond doubt if your eyes will be benefited by wearing glasses.

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48



NAPIER'S
JOHNS' TONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



GRIMAULT'S
SYRUP
OF
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR
STUBBORN COUGHS
BRONCHITIS
WEAK LUNGS
CATARRH
CONSUMPTION

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 26th at 11.15 p.m.—The barometer has risen quickly over the coast of China, central Japan and the Bonins. It has fallen considerably over S. Manchuria and N. Japan.

Pressure is highest in the Pacific to the east of Japan, and is slightly in excess of the normal over the China coast and the Philippines. Shallow depressions are situated over S. Manchuria and the Eastern Sea.

Light easterly or variable winds may be expected over the northern portion of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

Direction	Forecast
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	Same as No. 1.
Formosa Channel	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamouka	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.
* E. or variable winds, light; fine.	

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 27th May to 2nd June, 1913.

HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Days of Week.	Time.	Days of Week.	Time.
Tues.	27	h. m.	h. m.
		0 51	5 58
Wed.	28	0 51	5 58
Thurs.	29	0 51	5 58
Fri.	30	0 51	5 58
Satur.	31	0 51	5 58
Sun.	1	0 51	5 58
Mon.	2	0 51	5 58

IN JOHN COMPANY'S DAYS.

THE PREVALENCE OF DUELLING.

When one begins to read some of the old records of the East India Company, says the *Times of India*, the great changes which have been accomplished in this country are very strikingly realised. Some of the customs and habits that were common in the early days have altogether passed away, and it is often very difficult to conjure up a picture of the life some of them used to lead. A feature of the life among Europeans, especially among the military men, was the prevalence of the duel as the method of settling matters of honour. All students of the evolution of law recognise this as one of the earliest stages in its development, only a stage removed from punishment by the tribe, and yet we find that even in civilised countries, notably Germany and France, this method is in vogue. In English-speaking nations the duel has long been discarded and is considered so primitive and unjust a fashion of settling quarrels that any attempt to force a duel is not only opposed but ridiculed. But in last century England was quite in line with the rest of the world, and India was often the scene of duels of great interest by virtue of the persons engaged in them. The old records relate many such cases, and it is apparent that the attempt to prevent them taking place made at a later date met with considerable opposition. It was in the Army that the greatest opposition was met, but even this was overruled by the energetic action of the strong committee in England which gained the ear of Queen Victoria soon after her accession. Public opinion had been enlightened, and so the leaders had little difficulty in gaining the necessary support for presenting a memorial in 1843 pointing out "the evils arising from duelling, and praying that her Majesty would be pleased to take the subject into her gracious consideration, with a view to the adoption of means to secure its suppression."

Anyone who cares to examine the old newspapers published last century in India, as well as the records of the Company's servants, will be rewarded by the discovery of accounts of duels which will prove of more than passing interest. The following facts are taken from some of the old newspapers, but they by no means exhaust the stock. When Sir John Macpherson was acting as Governor-General he received a challenge to fight from a Major Browne. The cause of the quarrel was a paragraph which appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* by the authority of the Government. The Governor-General being responsible for the offensive notice in his official capacity, Major Browne summoned him to the duel. The Despatch of the Company, in which reference is made to this duel, says: "The calling upon any person acting in the character of the Governor-General of Bengal, or Governor of either of the Company's other Presidencies, or as a Councilor, or in any other station, in respect of an official act, in the way Sir John Macpherson has been called upon, is highly improper, tends to a subversion of due subordination, may be highly injurious to the Company's service, and ought not to be suffered; more especially as this Court is ready at all times to give redress to any of their servants, who either wilfully or by mistake, may have been injured by their superiors." A better known case of duelling in which the Company's highest official was engaged is that in which Warren Hastings faced the troublesome Philip Francis, one of the members of his Council. The patience of Hastings was worn out by the continual provocations of Francis, and on August 15th 1780, he recorded a minute which could not fail to arouse the Council, and which was ready at all times to pick a quarrel with the Governor-General. "I do not trust to his promise of candour, convinced that he is incapable of it. I judge of his public conduct by my experience of his private, which I have found to be void of truth and honour." When Francis read the copy he immediately sent a challenge to Hastings which was accepted. On the 17th shots were exchanged and Francis fell, wounded. He returned to England, but while there carried on with great zeal his paper duel with the great ruler.

EFFECTS OF BARRACK LIFE.
The conditions of life in the barracks especially were very favourable to quarrelling, and this easily led on to duels, many of which ended fatally. Interesting accounts have been written of the excitement which accompanied all kinds of betting, often on things very trivial, but all serving to pass away the time. Heavy drinking usually accompanied this depraved existence and an angry word uttered in a passion must be followed by the report of a pistol. A revenge of this period says of the officer in the army that, whatever may have been his ideas on the subject of duelling, and however much he might abhor it, it was considered better for him to quit the service once than refuse a challenge. If an officer was ever so cautious, he could hardly pass through the service, especially during his early career, without being subjected to a challenge, grounded on some supposed insult, or other, and which, being accepted, too often terminated fatally to one party and left the survivor to spend the remainder of his days with the consciousness of having sent a fellow creature prematurely to the grave. We are aware of the usefulness of the cholera and the sunstroke lists, for recording the deaths due to suspicious cases of sudden death in the old days, and it is certain that many of the cases so reported in the records were really due to duelling. One of the most cowardly acts on the part of a number of officers is reported from Vellore in the early part of last century. A young officer of great talent and greatly beloved by his comrades was transferred from his own to another regiment. Owing to his inability to pay the heavy demands of the mess, and the prospect of heavy expenses in connection with his approaching marriage, he requested to be permitted not to join the mess. The officers were greatly angered at this request and they drew lots as to which of them should challenge the new officer to a combat. They argued that by request-

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TELEPHONE 346.

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FADELESS CASEMENT FABRICS

ART SHADES

COLOURS GUARANTEED FAST TO LIGHT AND WASHING.

TASTEFUL SELECTION OF BORDERINGS AND EDGINGS.

PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

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"Keep your liver active and the small every-day worries and disappointments will not trouble you. It is the mind that makes us happy not our condition of life, and when you keep your stomach healthy, your bowels active, your blood pure by the regular use of Beecham's Pills your mind will always be clear and cheerful. Most of the hardships of life are directly due to disordered digestion. The health of the whole body is affected by the condition of the liver."

BEECHAM'S

By their gentle purifying action Beecham's Pills accomplish wonderful mental and physical changes. They aid digestion and assimilation and enable you to enjoy the great benefit of the full nutriment in your food. They will keep you free from illness and help you to attain success by giving the mind energy, vigour and determination. They have a direct influence upon your bodily comfort and material welfare, and make living easy.

Sold in boxes labelled price 9d., 1/11d. & 2/9.

PILLS

ing not to join the mess he had offered the members a personal insult, which must be paid in the usual way. The young captain was obliged to accept and though he told them he would not fire, his opponent feeling was aroused among his friends when it was known how he had met his death, and when the case came up before the magistrate the charge broke down because of a bribed jury. The judge, however, severely condemned them. "You have had a narrow escape, and too merciful a jury. If they can, let them reconcile their verdict to God and their consciences. For my part, I assure you, had the verdict been what the facts of the case so fully warranted, that in twenty-four hours you should both of you have been now cold unconscious corpses—so cold and unconscious as that of the poor young man whom by wicked conspiracy and a wicked deed you drove out of existence. Begone, repent you of your sins. You are men of blood and that blood cries up to Heaven against you."

A fine of two thousand rupees and two months' imprisonment was the punishment to Cuthbert Fenwick for sending a challenge to another man; in 1805 Henry Irwin, Paymaster of the 20th Foot, was tried for the murder of Lieutenant John Young in a duel on the frontiers of Gujarat, but he was pardoned, as there were many alleviating features in the case, and death had resulted, not from the immediate consequence of the duel but from the removing of the cloth from the wound; the following year two soldiers were tried in a duel with one for taking part in a duel with two men were charged with murder in a duel with one, but they were not convicted. Many other cases could be referred to already prevalent in the successful attempt on an influential committee in 1843 to put down duelling. As early as 1827 efforts were made to put a stop to the increasing number of duels in the army, and we find the Articles of War contain stringent regulations stating that any one challenging another shall be cashiered. The articles stated that officers who refused to accept challenges were acquitted of any disgrace or opinion of disadvantage which might arise from having neglected to accept the challenge. Through the influence of Prince Albert the previous were again modified and the previous regulations were emphasised. It can be only a matter of gratitude that the primitive custom savouring so much of the primitive races should have been abolished from India.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. str. *Sunda* left Singapore for this port on the 25th May, at 5 p.m. and is due here on the 30th May, at about 7 p.m.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 2000
THERAPION
BLOOD PURIFIER, KIDNEY, BLADDER, URINARY DISORDERS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, FLEAS, AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES. PREPARED BY THE FRENCH MEDICAL SOCIETY, PARIS. SOLE AGENTS: THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY CO., LTD., 10, ROYAL LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4. (LONDON, E.C. 4.)
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Capital Subscribed (paid up) Yen 10,000,000
Capital Subscribed (paid up) Yen 6,250,000
Reserve Fund Yen 2,620,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Amoy Swatow
Anking Kobe
Canton Nagasaki
Fuchow Osaka
Keelung Shanghai
Yokohama

HONGKONG OFFICE,
3, DES VŒUX ROAD.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.
K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager
Hongkong, 1st May, 1913.

NETERLANDSCH-INDISCHE
HANDELSBANK
(NEDERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (2,250,000)
Paid up Capital Fl. 14,905,350 (2,242,113)
Reserve Fund Fl. 5,022,161.37 (2418,513)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK.
SWISS BANK CORP.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances. Rates on Fixed Deposit can be ascertained on application.

G. VERMEY, Manager,
No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central,
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1913.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$150,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... \$150,000
STOCKS ... \$150,000
SILVER ... \$172,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

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Hon. Mr. L. M. DALLAGE, Deputy Chairman.

G. Friedland, Esq., W. L. Patten, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
P. H. Holyoak, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shellim,
G. R. Laurence, Esq., H. A. Sicks, Esq.,
F. List, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABBE.

MANAGERS:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER
BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABBE,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 8th May, 1913.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... Yen 18,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA
Branches and Agencies at:
Antung-Hsien Liao-Yang
Canton (Port Arthur)
Cebu
Changhai
Dairen (Dalny)
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Hankow
Harbin
Hokkaido
Kobe

London San Francisco
Los Angeles Shanghai
Lyons Tientsin
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1913.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID UP CAPITAL ... \$1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... \$1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. S. HEWITT,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1913.

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CORPORATION.

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LONDON OFFICE: 35, Bishopsgate, E.C.

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Canton Cebu
Colon
Hankow
Hongkong
Kobe
Manila
Mexico
Panama
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Yokohama

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS ... \$7,000,000
equal \$1,450,000

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THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

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THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STABBE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1911.

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... \$1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED ... \$1,225,000
PAID UP ... \$620,000
RESERVE FUND ... \$415,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOHN BUCK BANK, LTD.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of Constituents. Letters of Credit granted on Agents and Correspondents all over the world.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON, Manager.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1913.

RECEIVED

Mr. F. Atkins	Mr. Ellis Kadoorie
Mr. G. Aurely	Mr. C. Kaufmann
Mr. T. D. Barborini	Mr. E. S. King
Mr. E. A. Bate	Mr. A. Krasner
Mr. E. A. Beaumont	Mr. G. T. Lloyd
Mr. G. A. Bona	Mrs. W. H. Lambert
Capt. C. R. Baynon	Miss M. Matheson
Mr. J. F. Black	Miss Mayer
Miss Janet Blithen	Mr. D. MacDonald
Mrs. H. T. Blothen	Dr. Maltzer
Mr. W. W. Braxton	Mrs. R. T. Matheson
Mr. E. A. Brown	and child
Dr. J. M. Brown	Mrs. Geo. Martin
Mr. R. Brown	Mr. & Mrs. Neil
Miss Calle	MacIntyre
Mr. A. J. Cambridge	Mr. F. O. MacDonald,
Mr. M. A. Clark	child, and nurse
Mr. A. A. Clifton	Dr. & Mrs. C. W.
Mrs. W. E. Cowen	McKeaney
Miss Crocker	Dr. G. W. McKean
Miss I. Cyer	Mr. B. K. Mehta
Mr. E. E. Dann, U.S.A.	Mr. J. Meinke
Mr. C. H. Davis	Mr. J. Merocki
Mrs. J. E. Dean	Mr. H. R. C. Morgan
Mrs. & Mrs. Derteano	Dr. C. O. Morgan
and 2 children	Mr. J. D. F. Mütze
Mrs. S. Dennenberg	Mr. J. Orniston
Mr. M. W. Dowling	Mr. S. W. Ogood
Mrs. R. H. Douglas	Mr. A. J. Pinnoch
Mr. & Mrs. E. Ritter	Miss Pike
Skraniak & Co. Cron-	Mr. E. H. Ray

rs O. S. Eastman Mr A. Rohman
r & Mrs H. C. Mr W. E. Robe

Capt W. Ehrhardt	Mr D. F. Respighi
Mr U. A. Farrell	Mr A. Schuets
Mr E. H. Farrell	Miss Schlosser
Mrs C. Finlayson	Mr Jas Scoobson
Mr H. G. Fisher	Mr G. Shaw
Mr H. J. Ford	Mr J. C. Shibley
Mr M. G. Ford	Mr T. C. Singar
Mr Donnan Fuller	Capt P. Percy-Smith
Mr K. Geare	Mr V. Sorby
Mr A. G. Gordon	Mr S. Spire
J. Gourgey	Mr A. W. Still
Mr V. Goulbourn	Mr W. P. T. Thompson
Mr Joseph Gould	Mr J. N. T. Jop
Mr P. O. von Grise-gone	Mr & Mrs A. Weill & 4 children
Mrs Ann	Mr D. E. Wachel
Dr C. C. Halling	Mr & Mrs B. Webb
Dr J. G. Hanna	Mr W. E. Weidner
Mr B. Hamilton	Mr F. W. White
Mr W. T. Harbord	Mr H. P. White
Miss Mary Huestette	Mr & Mrs J. Withington
Mr & Mrs Hester	Mr D. White
Mrs S. E. Hendry	Mr G. G. Wood
Miss A. Hendry	Mr G. G. Wright
Dr Hillebrand	Mr S. A. Yeaslick
Mr J. Honston	Mr W. Zublin
Capt R. Innes	

[illegible]

PEAK HOTEL.

Dr Ancon	Capt & Mrs Hodgins
Lt & Mrs Aubrey	Mr & Mrs W. G.
Leat Archer, B.A.M.C.	Humphreys
Mr & Mrs W. Armstrong	Maj. Humphreys, J.C.
Mr & Mrs T. Arthur	Mr & Mrs P. Jackson
Mr E. F. Auctett	Mr H. U. Jeffries
Mr & Mrs W. Barrett	Mr A. Keith
and child.	Mr & Mrs E. S.
Mr & Mrs C. W. J. Boll	Kraus
Mr & Mrs Beyer	Mr & Mrs Linton
Major Bowen A.P.D.	Capt & Mrs McManus
Mrs Bowdler	children & nurse
Hon Mr Becknill	Mr McNulty
Mr M. C. Cagney	Mr & Mrs E. N.
Mr & Mrs H. Cobb	Michelmone
Mr W. Crieg	Lt Monteth, B.A.M.C.
Dr Crull	Mr Foster Fogg
Lt. & Mrs T. C. Cunningham, B.A.	Mr J. I. Flannery
Major Dary, B.E.	Lt-Col. Eudeline, B.E.
Mr G. A. Dutton	Mr F. L. Relton
Consul & Mrs Eitzen	Mr & Mrs A. Ritchie
Mrs Frisk	Mr C. R. Snyder
Mr & Mrs A. Gibson	Mr L. Scott
Mrs Mrs G. G. Gordon	Mr R. D. Shevan
Lt-Col. Gordon Hall	Mr A. Sinclair
	Mr C. Elliott
	Lt-Col. Usher Smith
	Mr & Mrs Soffen

Mr Gough
Mr & Mrs J.

Mr & Mrs M. A. Hiale
Mr H. Hancock
Mr H. A. Hassland
Mr I. H. Hearn
Mr O. Wagner
Capt Whitefield
Mrs Wood
Mr David Wood

GRAND HOTEL.

Mr K. Almborg	Mr Lorrin
Mr D. Bogges	Mr & Mrs Mayr
Mr S. Bradmann	Mr L. Merlin
Mr & Mrs Bonchevsky	Mr N. Meyer
Mr Brill	Mr J. Mooney
Miss V. Bonetta	Mr E. C. ...
Mr Buemann	Mr J. P. ...
Mr & Mrs Crow	Mr R. ...
Mr C. French	Mrs & Miss ...
Mr G. Fridley	Miss Ade R...
Mr G. Grant	Mr Schmidt
Mr F. Haden	Miss C. Stephane
Dr Keyt	Mr & Mrs A. Thom...
Mrs & Miss Karkatzky	Mr Li Tsai long
sky	Mr G. Watkins
Mr Kuhl	Mr C. Weismaun
Mr Soon Kim	Mr E. Wille
Miss F. J. Lenoir	

Mrs E. Almond	Mr P. Mascarello
Mr H. W. Booth	Mrs Massey
Mr T. Chee	Mr E. T. Mather
Mr Clare	Mr & Mrs F. E.
Mr W. W. Cox	McElfing
Miss Deane	Mr & Mrs J. H.
Mr W. Donaldson	Moody
Capt & Mrs T. Donaldson	Mr M. P. Murray
Mr J. A. Dobbie	Mr & Mrs H. Nibbick
Mr C. Dye	Mr A. P. Nobbs
Mr H. Ephardt	Mr & Mrs G. Palmer
Mrs Finchett	Capt & Mrs Passmore
Mr Greenhalgh	Mr & Mrs H. Permain
Mr Geo. Grinble	Mr & Mrs J. Robert
Mr & Mrs Guernsey	and children
Mr P. Harvey	Mrs F. Saunders
Mr F. Helms	Mr & Mrs Schenk
Mr & Mrs Hogarth	Dr Sincce
Mr Kells	Mr H. S. Spurge
Mrs & Mrs Kniff	Capt & Mrs A. H.
Mr F. B. Land	Stewart and children
Mr & Mrs C. Lauritzen	Mr Vignas
Mr & Mrs Lemaire	Dr K. Walling
Mr W. Loxan	Mr Walker
Mr F. A. Macintosh	Mr G. C. Whitlaw
Mr & Mrs Major and son	

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI.

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to Port Said, Messina, Naples, Genoa and Leghorn, also Venice and Trieste, all Mediterranean, Adriatic, Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Algeiras and South American Ports up to Callao.)

THE Steamship

Captain Amey, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 27th inst., at Noon.

For further particulars regarding freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1913.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.

S.S. "CITY OF BARODA"

On or about 29th May.

For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1913.

GLEN LINE (McBEGOR, GOW & Co.), LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLENHURST"

Captain R. Webster, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about 5th June, 1913.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1913.

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

(Andrew Weir & Co.)

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"JESERIC"

Captain R. White, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 6th June.

For freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1913.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ASSAYE"

Captain G. J. Coldwell, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 7th June, 1913, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOREA", from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay in the s.s. "MOREA", due in London on the 20th July, 1913.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1913.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Anhui, from Shanghai, Messrs. Harris, Babin, Hay, Harrison, Pickburn, Smith and Mrs. D. Emery.

Per Nile, for Hongkong, from San Francisco, etc., Mrs. Minnie Ella Atkins, Master Frank Atkins, Mr. M. N. Abrahamson, Mr. J. Burianik, Jr., Lieut. J. W. Boromeo, Mr. A. M. Barretto, Mr. E. M. Barretto, Mr. J. Brino, Mr. E. H. Douglas, Mr. A. T. Gillispie, Mr. M. A. Gaam, Mr. Theodore von Hunt, Mr. James B. Hudson, Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones, Master W. S. Jones, and native servant, Dr. T. A. Stoddard, Mr. F. S. Lahm, Mr. W. Maniskia, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Manand, Mr. Albert Remy, Mr. I. M. Windus, and Mr. George Whalen.

DEPARTED.

Per Minnesota, for Seattle, etc., Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Mr. J. C. Rayman, Miss Kate McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Robinson, Mrs. A. B. Moulder, Mrs. F. Atkins and infant, Miss H. E. Hensley, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Brown, Miss Lurline Brown, Master J. M. Brown, Mr. Morgan, Miss Ida Thompson, Miss M. Torney, Miss I. Torney, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Arthur and infant, Mr. A. G. Mercede, Mrs. Hissong, Dr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Graham, Miss Sturdevant, Mr. L. W. E. Dunn, Lieut. and Mrs. C. B. Sturdevant, Miss A. Arthur, Mr. Arthur, Miss H. Hastings, Mr. Patrick O'Neill, Capt. R. M. de Sala, Miss Barretto and maid, Sister Maria Acunacion, Rev. A. Alfagone, Rev. G. Rodriguez, Rev. Angel Sala, Rev. Julio Vicente, Mrs. Johnson, Master Johnson, Mr. H. Sheaf, Mr. E. Heppelt and Mr. F. T. Wilson.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the New Wharf "n.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's		2. From Harbour Master's to Blakes Pier		3. From Blakes Pier to New Wharf		4. From Naval Yard to East Point	
DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR.	WIGHT APPEL TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	PALAWAN	Brit. str.	1	R. E. Shore	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 7th June, at 10 A.M.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
LONDON, via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ASSAYE	Brit. str.	1	G. J. Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 7th June, at Noon.	On 7th June, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	1	Habel	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 20th July.	About 20th July.
HAYBE, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	ALESIA	Ger. str.	1	Libbeke	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 17th June.	On 17th June.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	1	Busch	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 17th June.	On 17th June.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, S'PORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID	MARCELLAN	Fr. str.	1	K. Kawara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th June.	On 17th June.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	1	B. Webster	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	About 5th June.	About 5th June.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG	GLENHURST	Ger. str.	1	Busch	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 12th June.	On 12th June.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	SAMBA	Ger. str.	1	Jäger	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 12th June.	On 12th June.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, &c.	EUROPE BUREAU	Can. str.	1	K. Hori	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, &c.	CANADA MARU	Jap. str.	1	S. Iwada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd June, at 4 P.M.	On 3rd June, at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, &c.	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	1	T. Hamada	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 12th June, at 1 P.M.	On 12th June, at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	HAPPAGU	Brit. str.	1	F. von Binzer	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 29th June.	About 29th June.
TRIESTE, Fiume, Venice via SINGAPORE, &c.	PRINZ LUDWIG	Ger. str.	1		MELOCHES & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
TRIESTE, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, &c.	PERSIA	Aus. str.	1		SANDBE, WEBSTER & Co.	About 2nd June.	About 2nd June.
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	CITY OF BARODA	Aus. str.	1	R. White	SANDBE, WEBSTER & Co.	On 13th June, at 5 P.M.	On 13th June, at 5 P.M.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	SANIT PATRICK	Aus. str.	1	Geissel	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	About 29th inst.	About 29th inst.
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and/or TACOMA & PLAND. (Or)	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	W. Davison	THE BANK LINE LIMITED	On 20th June.	On 20th June.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	W. W. Greene	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 7th June, at Noon.	On 7th June, at Noon.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	M. Yagi	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 21st June, at Noon.	On 21st June, at Noon.
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	H. Bremer	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 17th July.	About 17th July.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	W. W. Tucker	TOYO KAISEN KAISHA	On 3rd June, at 3 P.M.	On 3rd June, at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	G. Tabusa	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 10th June, at 1 P.M.	On 10th June, at 1 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	H. Bremer	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 4th June, at Noon.	On 4th June, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	E. Finlayson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 7th June, at 11 A.M.	On 7th June, at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	W. W. Tucker	MELOCHES & Co.	On 14th June, at Noon.	On 14th June, at Noon.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS via JAPAN	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	G. Tabusa	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 31st inst.	About 31st inst.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE via SHANGHAI	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	H. Bremer	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 10 A.M.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	K. Komiya	DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.	On 5th June.	On 5th June.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	F. Rehm	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th June.	On 9th June.
KOBE & MOJI	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	J. R. Harris	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd June, P.M.	On 22nd June, P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	C. E. Drake	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst.	On 29th inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	J. E. Drake	DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst.	On 30th inst.
MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	C. E. Irving, S.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 31st inst.	On 31st inst.
JAPAN	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st June, at 11 A.M.	On 1st June, at 11 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	Spencer Wilde	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 1st June, at 11 A.M.	On 1st June, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	Kamohita	MELOCHES & Co.	On 2nd June, at 7 A.M.	On 2nd June, at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	S. Borcham	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 5th June.	About 5th June.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	K. Tashima	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	Quick despatch.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	Y. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	S. Tokunaga	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 4th June, at 2 P.M.	On 4th June, at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS, LAURIE & Co.	On 1st June, at Noon.	On 1st June, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS, LAURIE & Co.	To-day, at 11 A.M.	To-day, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS, LAURIE & Co.	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	J. Miller	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 3rd June, at 11 A.M.	On 3rd June, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	Pennesthorpe	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	J. R. Harris	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 31st inst.	On 31st inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	S. Borcham	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 6th June, at 4 P.M.	On 6th June, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	Lesak	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 7th June, at 2 P.M.	On 7th June, at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	Amesaga	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	Ohkuma	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	R. Y. Anderson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.	To-day.
SHANGHAI	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	O. M. Robins	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 26th June, P.M.	On 26th June, P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	M. Deguchi	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 29th inst.	On 29th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	F. S. McMuray	DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst.	On 30th inst.
SHANGHAI	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1	Mathias	MELOCHES & Co.	On 31st inst.	On 31st inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	EMERALD	Ger. str.	1			To-morrow, at 10 A.M.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMWARDS.

FOR STEAMERS DATES OF DEPARTURE

LONDON & ANTWERP... "FLINTSHIRE"... About 20th July.

LONDON & ANTWERP... "MONMOUTHSHIRE"... About 1st Aug.

NEW TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" AND "GLEN"

JOINT SERVICE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & SEATTLE... "HARPAGUS"... About 29th June.

VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND... "VESTALIA"... About 17th July.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all the principal destinations in Europe, and North and South America.

For Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1913.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR STRAITS, PENANG & CALCUTTA

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA... "YUENSANG"... Saturday, 29th May, 2 P.M.

MANILA... "HANGSANG"... Sunday, 1st June, 1 P.M.

SHANGHAI... "CHEONGSHING"... Tuesday, 3rd June, Noon.

TIENTSIN... "LOONGSANG"... Saturday, 7th June, 2 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KUSANG," "NAMSANG" and "POONGANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "LAISANG" and "KUSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 15 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei, Taichang and Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1913.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "ITOLA," 5,257 tons gross, Capt W. W. Tucker, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI on 12th June, at Daylight, taking Cargo and Passengers at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1913.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

VIA VANCOUVER AND

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AND QUEBEC.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR VANCOUVER.

From Hongkong.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" SAT., 7th June.

"MONTEAGLE" SAT., 21st June.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" WED., 16th July.

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" WED., 16th July.

Steamships leave HONGKONG at 12 Noon.

THE direct route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Mail Express Train and at QUEBEC with the Company's Atlantic "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy route to Europe.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi Wireless apparatus.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10

Intermediate Steamship

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for this class.

Passengers booked through to all ports and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officers in the Service of China and Japan Governments. Full particulars on application to Agents.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China

Corner Pender Street and Praya, opposite Blakes Pier.

5

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

THE STEAMERS of the RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET calling at Hongkong

once a month both ways. Homeward and Outward, will accept Cargo and Passengers for the Ports they have to call at on the way, according to the schedule, viz.:-

HOMEBOUND BOUND Steamers for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Djibouti, Hodeida, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, Beyruth, Constantinople, Batavia, Odessa.

N.B.—The calling at the ports printed in italic letters may be cancelled, if no cargo or passengers offer there.

OUTWARD BOUND Steamers for Nagasaki and Vladivostok.

The Agency of the R.V.F. at Hongkong will also accept Cargo and issue through Bills of Lading for all Black and Azov Seas Ports with transshipment at Odessa, and for Hakodate and all ports of Tartarian Strait and Karabagh, with transshipment at Vladivostok.

OVOCITIN
NERVE FOOD.

Ovocitin is a Combined Nerve Food made on strictly scientific principles. Besides other approved ingredients that are blood-forming tonics, it contains 25% Lecithin Albumen, which is well-known on account of its high physiological importance. Ovocitin is the best and most efficient nourishment in case of nervousness and accompanying symptoms, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, etc.

Sole Manufacturers:

HESSE & GOLDSTAUB,
HAMBURG.

General Agent for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1913.

AHMLING'S GOUT FLUID

A remarkable and guaranteed innocuous remedy of quick and excellent effect against GOUT, PODAGRA, RHEUMATISM, ISCHIAS, etc.

Two Table-Spoonsful to be taken 10 minutes before each meal and before going to bed.

Sole Manufacturers:

AHMLING & CO., Hamburg.

General Agent for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1913.

KAYSER'S
PAINTS

"Perfect" Powder Paints,
Oil Paints,
Dry Paints,
Ship's Paints,
Varnishes.

Are World Renowned.

KAYSERWERKE KAYSER & Co
LUEBECK.

General Agent for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1913.

NOTICE POST OFFICE

The *Chenai* is expected to arrive here to-morrow, with the London Mails (via Siberia) of Friday, the 9th inst.

The *Schwarzhorn*, with the German Mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 10 a.m., and is expected to arrive here to-morrow, at about 1 p.m.

FOR	THE	DATE
Hainan	Carl Diederichsen	Tuesday, 27th, 8.00 A.M.
Haiphong and Peking	Ponglong	Tuesday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	Tuesday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.

FORMOSA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN VIA NAGASAKI, CANADA, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES AMERICA, and SOUTH AMERICA VIA SAN FRANCISCO (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA) ...

Straits and India via Bombay	Copra	Tuesday, 27th, Noon
Swatow and Siam	Lochau	Tuesday, 27th, 1.00 P.M.
Alcock	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 27th, 1.15 P.M.
Straits and Colombo	Shinyo Maru	Tuesday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Glens	Tuesday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.

HAIPHONG AND PEKING
STRAITS AND CEYLON
FORMOSA VIA KEELUNG

STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, EGYPT, and EUROPE VIA NAPLES ...

Fort Bayard
Swatow
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma ...

Macao
Philippine Islands
Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Kobe (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA) ...

Fort Bayard, Haiphong and Peking
Straits and India via Calcutta ...

Macao
Shanghai and North China
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA) ...

Wei-hai-wei and Tientsin
Philippine Islands ...

Macao
Shanghai and North China (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA) ...

Shanghai and North China

Japan via Nagasaki
Swatow
Tientsin
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow ...

SAIGON, STRAITS, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, EGYPT, and EUROPE VIA NAPLES (Late Letters 11 to Noon Extra postage 10 cents)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Manzanilla, Salina, Cruz, Arica, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coronal ...

Philippine Islands
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand via Thursday Island ...

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN VIA NAGASAKI, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA AND CANADA VIA YAKOVLEV (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA) ...

Philippine Islands, Maroon, Yab, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Port Moresby, Maripi, Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand via Brisbane ...

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 26th.

ON LONDON:—

Telegraphic Transfer 1.11 1/2

Bank Bills, on demand 2 1/2

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 2 1/2

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2 1/2

Credits, at 4 months' sight 2 1/2

Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 2 1/2

ON PARIS:—

Bank Bills, on demand 23 1/2

Credits, at 4 months' sight 23 1/2

ON BRUSSELS:—

On demand 20 1/2

ON NEW YORK:—

Bank Bills, on demand 43 1/2

Credits, at 60 days' sight 43 1/2

ON HONGKONG:—

Telegraphic Transfer 1.49

Bank, on demand 1.49

ON CALCUTTA:—

Telegraphic Transfer 1.49

Bank, on demand 1.49

ON SHANGHAI:—

Bank, at sight 7 1/2

Private, 30 days' sight 7 1/2

ON YOKOHAMA:—

On demand—Poses—98

ON MANILA:—

On demand 85 1/2

ON SINGAPORE:—

On demand 1.20

ON HONGKONG:—

On demand 1.12 1/2

ON SAIGON:—

On demand 7 1/2

ON BANGKOK:—

On demand 7 1/2

Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate \$2.10

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael \$2.10

SILVER LEAF, per oz. 27 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese 20 cents pieces \$2.24 discount

Chinese 10 " \$2.40 "

Hongkong 20 " \$2.10 "

Hongkong 10 " \$2.50 "

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

London

May 9th.

May 10th.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG 26TH MAY, 1913.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALU.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation...	120,000	\$125	all	\$315	5 1/2 p.c.
China Bank Corporation, Limited ...	60,000	\$12	all	\$11, sellers	10 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd. ...	50,000	\$5	all	\$4, sellers	
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$8.60, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
COTTON MILLS.—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 130, sellers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. ...	125,000	\$10	all	\$9, sellers	6 p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited ...	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$8, buyers	5 p.c.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$53, buyers	6 p.c.
H'kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. ...	50,000	\$6	all	\$7 1/2, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited ...	10,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 62 1/2	
Shai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. ...	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 113	
Shai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd. ...	35,000	\$10	all	\$8 1/2, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited ...	40,000	\$10	all	\$11 1/2, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited ...	12,000	\$50	all	\$52, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited ...	15,000	Tls. 10	all	Tls. 12 1/2, buyers	7 p.c.
Manila Metropolitan Hotel Limited ...	5,000	\$25	all	\$27 1/2, sellers	10 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited ...	60,000	\$10	all	\$11, sellers	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$11, buyers	
H'kong & South China Steam Fishery Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$11, buyers	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd. ...	325,000	\$10	all	\$11, buyers	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. ...	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$200, x. div.	6 p.c.
INSURANCE.—					
China Insurance Office Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$147	7 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited ...	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$255, sellers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ...	10,000	\$15	all	Tls. 132 1/2	
North China Insurance Co., Limited	12,000	\$25	all	\$27, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$20	\$190, by Ex 73	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$109 1/2, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$75	\$200	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$5	all	\$5 1/2, buyers	6 p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$5	all	\$5 1/2, buyers	8 p.c.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	6,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 92	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	78,000	\$35	all	\$71, buyers	7 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	12,500	\$25	all	\$27, sellers	
West Point Building Co., Limited	25,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 57, sales	
MANUFACTURING.—					
Manitowong & Co., Ltd. ...	1,000,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	222,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Heowood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Bank Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	160,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Tromek Mines, Limited	25,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	50,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Philippine Co., Limited	13,200	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin Societe des	13,200	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
REFINING.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$10	all	\$10 1/2, sellers	5 p.c.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$10 1/2, sellers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$27, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	7 p.c.
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	4 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	3,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
South China Morning Post, Limited	20,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	1,200	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	50,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	4 p.c.
Grande, Price & Co., Limited	15,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Powell, Wm., Limited	90,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Watt & Co., A. S. Limited	3,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	
Wassermann, Limited	9,900	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	8 p.c.
United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd.	100,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$1	all	\$1, buyers	

Para Rubber in London

Amount.

Value.

Interest.

Quotation.

Chinese Imperial 1886

Tls. 767.200

Tls. 280

7 1/2 p. annum

Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

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Price ... \$1.75

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"Bull Durham"

Smoking Tobacco

STANDARD OF THE WORLD
FOR THREE GENERATIONS.

Over 352,000,000 of these homely muslin sacks of "BULL DURHAM" TOBACCO were sold last year alone—nearly a million a day—more than all other High Grade Smoking Tobaccos combined!

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

PETER'S, NESTLÉ'S and
KOHLER'S CHOCOLATE.
PRIZE COMPETITION NO. 3.

This month we are offering prizes for "ADLETS."

An "ADLET" is perhaps best described as a concentrated Advertisement.

For instance take the first letters of the words

"PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE" (i.e., P.M.C.) or "NESTLÉ'S MILK CHOCOLATE" (i.e., N.M.C.) or "KOHLER'S CHOCOLATE BONBONS" (i.e., K.C.B.) and make some striking phrase from the Letters "P.M.C." or "N.M.C." or "K.C.B."

The following are some examples:—

PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE = PLEASES MOST CAPTIOUS.

NESTLÉ'S MILK CHOCOLATE = NONE MORE CHOICE.

KOHLER'S CHOCOLATE BONBONS = KOHLER'S CONFERS BENEFITS.

CONDITIONS.

Every six "ADLETS" to be accompanied by a PRIZE, NESTLÉ'S or KOHLER'S Wrapper. So for one wrapper you may send more than one Adlet.

Adlets may be sent in under a name or pseudonym, which, if a winner, will be published in the Local Papers. Your name will be treated confidentially by us.

The First Prize will be one of our Wrist Watches, and will be given for what we consider the best Adlet.

Consolation Prizes consisting of Chocolate will be given for Adlets which we consider deserving of such.

Post your attempts to Messrs. PETER'S and NESTLÉ'S, P.O. Box No. 351, Hongkong, not later than 31st May, 1913.

[34-1]

CHAMPAGNES

MOET AND CHANDONS.
DRY IMPERIAL EPERNAY.

Per Case 12 Quarts ... \$63.00
" " 24 Pints ... \$68.00

PERRIER JOUET.

OLD VINTAGE OUVÉE EPERNAY.

Per Case 12 Quarts ... \$56.00
" " 24 Pints ... \$58.00

VICTOR CLIQUOT.

SPECIAL DRY RHEIMS.

Per Case 12 Quarts ... \$35.00
" " 24 Pints ... \$39.00

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

6 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 135.

[42-2]

TO-NIGHT

9.15 P.M.—Bijou Theatre.

TO-MORROW

9.15 P.M.—The Dallas Comedy Co. at the

Victoria Theatre.—"The Thief."

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.</